emainder of the session. It has been the general impression that the streets of the city have seen in a wretched condition during the greater part of the winter; but the Committee are informed by Mayor Hoffman that no complaints of the kind have seen received by the authorities and the complaints

the contractor's bills semi-monthly, evidently under the impression that the streets were never in a more cleanly and unexceptionable condition. It appears, how ever, that the Mayor did once inform the contractor that the streets were not "decently passable;" but that was evidently a mere jocular remark, and was probably so regarded by the contractor, who informed the Mayor that he had done as much as he could to keep the streets clean. On all other points the testimony of the Mayor is gratifyingly noncommittal. He would not say whether the present contractor is a good one or not; he must refer to the Corporation Counsel as to how to proceed to annul the present contract; he believed some people were satisfied and others dissatisfied with the condition of Broadway; something, in his opinion, ought to be done, but what that something may be he professed himself unable to decide. This first may's labor ought to be enough to satisfy the Senatorial Committee that the best thing they can do is to leave the people of New York alone. Any reform they may undertake to make in the affairs of the city will only lead from bad to werse. The result of the last election proves that the people of New York love to be taxed and plundered on the grandest scale, and they should be allowed to indulge

their inclinations without outside interference.

The Fallures in Our New Navy.

The Navy Department has recently made public the official reports of certain test trials of the frigates Piscataqua and Guerriere, two of a class of nine vessels which are to make a part of the American navy of the future. Admiral Rowan reports that the Piscataqua, "under favorable circumstances, with the wind fresh and about abeam, under her courses, topgallant sails and topmast studding sails, logged twelve knots, the propeller making thirty revolutions per minute under low Bteam." Twelve knots an hour under full sail with a fresh breeze and thirty revolutions of the propeller are not a satisfactory result from a ship which has cost quite as much money as a large and more effective frigate, like the Wabash, carrying twice as many guns, quartering her crew with comfort and carrying supplies for a long cruise. Under the same circumstances the frigate Colorado or Wabash would run off as many knots, and yet neither can make more than seven knots under steam alone. The Piscataqua has not been tried under steam alone, but the Guerriere, according to Admiral Davis, attained the speed of eleven knots while going out of Rio Janeiro, while she made thirteen knots under steam and sail. The ships seem to sail tolerably well, but their steaming qualities are far from being what we have a right to expect, considering their immense cost and the sacrifices that were made in everything that relates to the efficiency of the vessels and the comfort of the crew, merely to secure speed. We have sacrificed almost everything for speed and we have failed to obtain it. The ships are not equal to the old fashioned auxiliary steam frigates of the French or English navy. In fact, they fall so far short of the high standard which the designers sought to attain in speed, battery power and general effectiveness, that we are justified in placing them with the other failures which the present administration has put affoat. The light draught monitors, the Wampanoag and the Piscatagua classes of vessels, are painful evidence of the fact that we are on the wrong tack in building our navy. We have spent enough money to have created an efficient navy, but the results of trials recently show that we have lavished our money in vain. How long is this lamentable policy to prevail? We fear so long as the navy is in the hands of the present constructors and engine designers. They cannot or will not return to principles in the construction of men-of-war which experience has shown to be sound, and the only correction we have is to adopt the proposed board of naval survey and take a new departure, with the lights of experience and common sense to guide us in the future. We have had costly wanderings from accepted rules and principles long enough: let us now return again to safe and familiar paths, and all will be well with

the navy. Dauger of Fire in Theatres At the pecformance of the "Grand Duchess" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music on Saturday night the immense audience, which occupied every seat in the house, was thrown into momentary but dangerous confusion by an alarm of fire. Presence of mind and prompt action on the part of the manager and some of the audience prevented a panic and a rush which would have undoubtedly proved fatal. A satisfactory explanation of the cause of the alarm was given, and the opera went off without any further interruption. This occurrence, however trifling in itself, should serve as a warning to the public and direct the attention of the Legislature to the highly dangerous condition of the greater number of our theatres. There are in New York and Brooklyn about twentyfive places of amusement, and, with the exception of about six of the principal establishments, the means of egress for the audience are so limited that a very small proportion could make their escape in the event of fire. Tew of them have broad entrances, spacious passageways and the necessary stairways, and the greater number have only one means of entrance and exit. The doors should also be hung in such a manner that they can be instantly taken off and removed when a real alarm of fire is given. No camp chair should be permitted to encumber the aisles or passageways, and a force of men should be kept in readiness during a performance to direct the andience in their exit. The experience of fires in theatres shows one alarming fact—that in almost every case the roof has fallen within twenty minutes after the breaking out of the fire. How few of our theatres possess means of exit to allow the entire audience to escape within that space of time! This is a very serious question, and it should be thoroughly investigated by the Legislature. Thousands of people go night after night to the theatres and sit there unconscious of the danger in which they are placed. Of course the managers take all

the precautions in their power to prevent the occurrence of such a disaster; but it is impos sible to foresee what the negligence of an employs of the slightest mishap may cause in a highly combustible building. The main question for the public is to know that they can !ave a burning theatre before the roof falls in, ties, and the commission has audited and paid

and that is a question of extreme doubt at present in most of the theatres.

ART NOTES.

The large number of artists who belong to the Century Club always insures the success of the Art Exhibition, which is a main attraction of it's regular meetings. Last Saturday evening this ex hibition was even more interesting than usual. Sculpture was represented by Launt Thompson and E. J. Kuntze; by the former in a bust which is at once a portrait and a type of American beauty; by the latter in "Puck on the War Path," and medallion portraits of Vaux the architect and Cranch the painter. At his studio, by-the-by, Kuntze is engaged upon "Merlin and Vivien," a subject derived from Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," that rich artistic storehouse. Painting was represented in new works by H. F. Gray, Thomas Hicks, L. Lang, J. G. Brown, G. H. Hall, J. W. Ehminger, J. L. Fitch, T. Le Clear, J. La Farge, E. L. Henry, W. H. Beard, W. J. Hays, S. R. Gifford, R. Swain Gifford, S. Colman, J. F. Cropsey, C. P. Cranch, W. Bradford, A. C. Howland, J. McEntée, W. Whittredge, J. F. Kensett, Winslow Homer and Homer D. Martin. Some of these pictures will probably figure in the approaching annual exhibition of the National Academy of Design.

There will be a sale this evening at Leeds' Art Gal-

eries, on Broadway, of the large collection of land-

scapes by Mr. Charles A. Sommer, which has been on exhibition during the past week. A few landscapes by Mrs. Sommer are included in the collection. Mr. Sommer is peculiarly happy in the choice of his subjects, and his "Morning at the Catskill Clove," "Cascade in the Adirondack Mountains," and many of his other pictures show how faithfully he has studied the peculiarities of American scenery. Sales, it seems, are to be the order of the day, after all the dulness in the picture trade during the past winter. Two of greater importance than have been ed for a long time will be those of pictures recently collected in Europe by Mr. J. P. Beaumo whose artistic experience of more than thirty years has guided him in his choice—and by Mr. Knoedler. The collection of Mr. Knoedler, or the Goupil collection, will embrace pictures by Dubuffe, Meissonnier, E. Frère, Plassan, Beranger, Robie, the famou flower painter; Koeck-Koeck, Vautier, Achenbach, Comte Calix, De Johnge, Merle, Toulmouche, Fichel will be on exhibition from the 13th to the 18th inst.the day of sale. On the 18th inst. there will be a sale of works by American painters. The fine, large collection of Mr. Beaumont, which will be exhibited on the 21st inst., probably at Leeds' Art Gallery, embraces works by eminent American, English, French, German and Belgian artists, 'The names of Church of Isabey, Guillemin, Fauvelet, Bouguereau, Lasaile, Robie, Andreas Achenbach, Willems, Verboeckhoven, Cobbett, Ziem, Diaz, Otto Erdman, Carl Becker, &c. Several of these works, as, for instance, Carl Becker's "Carnival of Venice," are esteemed as the master pieces of their respective artists.

Mr. Avery's fine collection of works of art at his

gallery, on the corner of Fourteenth street and Fifth avenue, has received since it was opened, a few weeks ago, a number of additions. Among these we note new works by Lambron, Bakalowicz, Lafou, Moulinet and Kraus; a Swiss landscape by Calame, with the animals painted by Verboeckhoven; "A Lady Examining Pompeian Vases," a charming specimen of Hamon; "The Cider Press," by Seignac, the largest and finest of this artist's productions: Bakkerkoff's "Old Women Indulging in Tea and Scandai," very droll, like all his old women; Brillonin's "Disgusted Hunter," amusing as well as capitally well painted; a grotesque conceit by Zamacois, one of the most promising of the new French school of artists of Spanish birth; "The Musician," by Escosura, a pupil of Meissonier; "Travelling in Russia," by the Russian artist Severtchkow, wonderfully faithful to winter scenery and national characteristics in those northern latitudes; and several excellent and unusually large water color drawings. "An Italian, Girl," by Tourny, for example; and others by Lokhorst, Camino and Tony Johannot, with a very free sketch in pencil on wood, by Gustave Doré. We understand that Mr. Avery intends, as the accumulations of his Parisian trip disappear, to replace them by the works of American artists and thus resume his original field of operations. His present collection will remain without material change throughout the month of March

The very successful fall and winter exhibition of the National Academy of Design will close to-mor-row (Wednesday).

At Gouph's, Shattuck's picture of "The White Hills in October" continues to be a great attraction

row (Wednesday).

At Goupil's, Shattuck's picture of "The White Hills in October" continues to be a great attraction. Washington's "Interior of Grace Church" is also much admired, with its skilful reproduction of architectural effects and the solemnity of a baptism relieved by happy and pretty faces, gay dresses and "storled windows richly dight." Washington should give us "A Fashionable Wedding at Grace Church" as a pendant to this picture. Both pictures, if chromolithographed, would be popularized widely beyond the circle of wealthy worshippers in one of the most picturesque churches in New York.

Frank Buchser, at his studio at Lyrie Hall, No. 723 Sixth avenue, where he is "at home" to visitors every Saturday afternoon, is busily painting portraits of several notable Americans. One of these portraits represents a distinguished poet in just such a leafy retreat as he-has himself depicted in verse. Among the pictures which are due to the bold, free pencil of Mr. Buchser are "Sunset on the Platns," "A Noon in Virginia," "A Trout Creek in Western Virginia." "Biacklegs on the Potomac," and one which he has nearly completed, as a reminiscence of his traveis in Africa, "Crossing the Desert." As soon as the favorite horses of our Vanderbilts and Bonners and Jeromes shed their long hair Mr. Buchser should set himself to immortalizing some of the equine celebrites in which even pedestrians in the Park take almost as much pride as their owners; for horse portraiture is a special accomplishment of this most 'versatile artist. Mr. Mercier and Mr. Henry, as well as Mr. Buchser should set himself to immortalizing some of the equine celebrites in which even pedestrians in the Park take almost as much pride as their owners; for horse portraiture is a special accomplishment of this most 'versatile artist. Mr. Mercier and Mr. Henry, as well as Mr. Buchser should set horses here as anywhere else in the world, and it will not be the fault of Pietro, Bruzzesi and other accomplished masters and professors of horsemanship if our da applished masters and professors of horsemanship our dandies and our belies do not learn to ride so

win not be the lattic of Pietro, prozessors of horsemanship if our dandies and our belies do not learn to ride so well as to be equally good models for the artist.

Private letters have been received from Mr. Church, Who is at present travelling in Syria, in company with Mr. Gérome, the famous French artist. A superb album, containing photographic copies of all the great pictures of Gérome, is one of the latest and most valuable importations of Mr. Knoedler.

It is said that the rich collection of pictures, statues, Greek, Roman and Egyplian vases, arms of the sixteenth century, &c., belonging to Prince Napoleon, is to be sold at auction sometime this month at the Hotel Dronot. Several paintings by Gérome, Mcisaonier's "Napoleon I. in 1814," Moreau's "Splainx," "A Portrait of Ingres," by himself, the splendid Breton, "The End of the Day," David's curious "Death of Marati" and other treasures of art will thus come under the hammer and be scattered among art lovers throughout the world.

The Teachers' Society of the Gooper Union School of Design was organized last week, and will, if meeting with proper support, become permanent. Dr. William Rimmer was elected president. The other officers were appointed from among the most proficient and experienced pupils of the school. The society is composed only of those pupils whom Dr. Rimmer can recommend as being qualified to teach. The members will receive in addition to the regular lecture and instruction a course of special lectures and particular attention from Dr. Rimmer, who will by every means in his power try to advance the interests of the society and render those composing it competent to impart instruction.

The object of the society is to institute a more advantageous system for obtaining employment in teaching the various branches of art, and letting those in want of teachers know where they may obtain competent and reliable ones at the shortest notice.

Dr. Rimmer's method of teaching the study of the buman figure anatomically is undoubtedly the

e. Rimmer's method of teaching the study of the human figure anatomically is undoubtedly the only true one, and will by means of this society become better known, and by its influence do away with copying—the now almost universal short cut to picture making.

OBITUARY.

Henry Willes. Judge Willes, of the Supreme Court for the Seventh district, died at his residence, in Penn Yan, on Friday last. He was elected to the bench in June, 1847, after the adoption of the third constitution and the elective system. He drew for the term of six years and has been re-elected twice since then. He has been upon the bench of the Supreme Court for more than twenty years, except when sitting in the Court of Appeal. His reputation as a jurist was high. He was capable, honest and well versed in the science of law, and his opinions were sound and thoughtful. He was held in the bighost esteem *s a man and a citizen.

FROM

-- WARLD.

ALL PARTS OF THE WV-

DISRAELI'S REFORMS FOR IRELAND.

DESPATCHES FROM ABYSSINIA

The Trial of the Conspirators Against Juarez in Progress in Mexico City.

Civil War Threatening in Sinaloa.

ABYSSINIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Report from the English Front-No Advance-King Theodorus More Tolerant and Friendly.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, March 9, 1868. The War Office Department has just received adlitional despatches from the Commander-in-Chief of the army in Abyssinia, which Sir Stafford Northcote will furnish to the journals of this city for publica tion to-morrow morning.

General Napier's telegrams are no tater in date than the advices received a few days since from the special correspondent of the HERALD attached to the expedition, and which were duly forwarded to you by the cable.

The military situation at the English front re mained unchanged.

It is said that King Theodore treats the captive more leniently, and that he begins to regard them in a more friendly spirit.

Mr. Rassam, the captive official of the Oucen, in deed says that he thinks the King detains him merely until the English troops arrive at or near the royal headquarters, and that he will then be set free.

> THE PRESS TELEGRAM. Non-Reliable English Writers.

LONDON, March 9, 1868.

The London Post says much of the news from Abyssinia sent through the telegraph by specia correspondents has proved untrue, and all reports from such sources should be regarded with distrust.

ITALY.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Admiral Farragut in Naples-A Naval Ban-

NAPLES, March 9, 1868.

Admiral Provana, of the royal Italian navy, has extended a most cordial and friendly reception to Admiral Farragut.

The Italian Admiral will entertain the American commander at a grand banquet, at which the chief officers of the army and navy serving in this part of the kingdom, with the municipal officers and judicial authorities of Naples, will be present.

MEXICO.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD. Warlike Aspect in Sinaloa—Minister Vallaria

Railroad to Tuxpan-The Mexican Press and the Herald-Arrest of Ochoa-The Expulsion of Dangerous Foreigners Advocated. MEXICO CITY, Feb. 29, 1

The news from Sinaloa was very warlike. The rival claimants were about to settle their dispute by

nacion, had arrived at the capital from Guadalajara. Señor Vallarta is a native of Jalisco, about thirtyseven years of age, and a man of great scholarly atainments. He is one the ablest lawyers in Mexico. In 1856, when he was the youngest deputy in the Mexican Congress, he made one of the ost remarkable speeches ever delivered in that body. It was characterized by its intense hostility to the Church. Señor Vallarta is a man of the stamp of General Porfirio Diaz. He accompanied President Juarez in his flight to Passo del Norte.

Congress refuses General Sanchez Ochoa permission to take his seat. He was again arrested on the 29th and Imprisoned.

A railroad company to connect the capital Tuxphan is said to have been formed in New York with a capital of \$25,000,000. They are to commence work forthwith. No railroad bills have been passed recently, and nothing new has taken place with reference to the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway since the vote by which the concession was suspended. It is generally hoped that Congress will finally condescend to allow its completion, as this is imperative for the trade of the country. The press are busy with the opinions of American

journals on Mexico, especially those of the HERALD. Schor Romero finds many difficulties in his new position of Treasurer. Mr. Tifft has been satisfied and has gone to New York. Ten of the Legion of Honor have gone to Cali-

fornia. Puebla wants General Mendez for Governor,

The immigration of other races is advocated. Mr. Anson Bangs at the capital was injured by the

fall of his horse. General Portirio Diaz has been the recipient of a great ovation at Oalaca.

It is probable that the foreigners who had a hand in the late conspiracy to assassinate President Juarez will be expelled.

General Jimenez is marching on Acapulco to deal a last blow at the Alvarists. Banditti are extending their operations despite the

energy of the authorities to put them down. Governor Rubi is struggling to hold his ground in Sinaloa.

THE PRESS TELEGRAM. Trial of the Would-be Assassius-The Singles

Revolt to be Put Down-Quiet in the Re-HAVANA, March 8, 1868.

The mail steamer has arrived from Vera Cruz. The trials of the persons alleged to have been engaged in the late conspiracy to overthrow the Juarez government are progressing. The plan of the Mexicans was to assassinate the members of the Juárez Cabinet, overcome the regiment stationed at the

palace, rob the Treasury and indulge in scenes of rapine and murder.

Troops have been despatched to quell the revolu-tion at Mazatlan.

The affairs of Messrs, Corliss & Co., the New York tion at Mazatian.

The affairs of Messrs, Corliss & Co., the New York agents for the Mexican loan, have been satisfactorily settled by Mr. Tifft. He is a passenger on the steamer, and will sail for New York on Tuesday

Everything is quiet in the Mexican republic.

CUBA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Arrival from Vera Cruz-Specie for Europe Stormy Weather in the Gulf-Cuban Plantations on Fire-Lersundl at Trinidad-Threatened Seizure of an American Ship by a Spanish War Vessel. HAVANA, Mar h 9, 1863.

The British mail steamer Danube, Captain West, dates from that port to the 3d inst, and from

the capital to February 20. She reports having

had very tempestuous weather on her trip.

The Danube brings \$200,000 in specie for Europe.

The plantations in the jurisdiction of Bema are on -Portillas, Rotondo and Encanto. General Lersundi is at Trinidad, the recipient of

The Siglo still coand openion in the control of the country of the co will seize the American ship Alice Ball, even if her papers show her to bound for New York.

PRESS TELEGRAM.

Freights-Sugar Market-Exchange Quota-

HAVANA March 0 1868. Freights to Northern ports-\$1 75 per box, \$9 50 per hhd. of sugar; \$5 50 a \$5 87% per hhd. of mo asses. To Southern ports-\$1 87% per box of sugar, \$7 50 per hhd. of sugar, \$4 50 per hhd. of molasses. Sugar, 7% a 7% reals per arroba for Nos. 10 to 12 and 8% a 9% for Nos. 15 to 20. Molasses, 5 reals per end 5% a W% 10 Nos. 15 to 20. Molasses, 5 reals per keg for muscovado and 7 for clayed. Bacon, 13%c. per lb. Hams, 18c. per lb. for salted and 24c. for sugar cured. Lard, 16c, a 17c. per lb. for threes, and 17%c. a 18c. for Northern in 26 lb. tins. Exchange on London, 8% a 8% per cent premium. Exchange on New York, long sight, in currency, 32 per cent discount; short sight, 33 per cent discount.

ENGLAND.

Disraell's Reforms for Ireland-Sweeping Plan of Change-Ministerial Appointment. LONDON, March'9, 1868.

The London Post, in an editorial on the subject of rish reform, says the plan which will be pursued by the new government under Mr. Disraeli in regard to Ireland is as follows:-

Ireland is as follows:—

First—The consideration of the Church question will be put off until the commission on the Irish Church Establishment already appointed shall have made their report.

Second—Another commission will be appointed to inquire into the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland.

Third—A charter will be granted for a new Roman Catholic university.

Fourth—The Irish railways are to be subsidized by the government.

Baron Gifford has been appointed Vice Chancellor of England.

of England.

Police Counivance With Crime and Murder-An American Difficulty.

London, March 9, 1868.

In the House of Commons this evening, in reply to an inquiry from Mr. J. Harvey Lewis, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, the Home Secretary, stated that the po-lice had been previously informed of the plot for blowing up one of the walls of Clerkenwell Prison, and effecting the release of the Fenian prisoners. Their informer, who was within the prison, was to give them notice when the conspirators approached to light the fuse by throwing white ball over the wall, whereupon the police were to seize the guilty parties. On the night before the explosion a cask of powder was seen in the the explosion a cask of powder was seen in the street, but as no attempt was made to blow up the wall that night the preconcerted signal was not given, the powder was allowed to remain and no arrests were made. The police supposed that the execution of the plot was postponed to the following evening, and were off their guard when the explosion took place unexpectedly during the day.

Lord Stanley informed the House that an exhaustive investigation had been ordered in the case of the vessel Lizzle Line, seized in the Chesapeake.

Fenians from Ireland for Trial. LONDON, March 9, 1868 The Fenians who were recently on trial at Sligo and who were subsequently taken to Dublin, were brought to this city and imprisoned to-day. Their trial will take place at an early day.

The Alabama Claims Debate. In the House of Commons Mr. Shaw Lefevre's speech on the Alabama claims continued thus:-Mr Adams, writing to Mr. Seward, July 12, 1866, speaking of his first interview with Lord Stanley, says:-His lordship, welcoming me, remarked that he presumed his sentiments toward the United States had oeen long well known to me. He had always faand it had been a cause of regret that they should have been at all endangered during the late struggle by ill considered speeches made in Par-liament. (Hear and a laugh.) The apology thus given was certainly needed on behalf of noble lord's colleagues, and he could only wish, looking back at the four years of the war, that the noble lord had even occasionally used his great in-fluence by speaking out his own views to remedy the harm caused by such mischtevous speeches The American claims, which had been dormant for more than a year, were again re newed in August, 1866. This time the question of recognition, instead of being treated as a collateral and apparently unimportant matter, now became the main subject of complaint. Mr. Seward's letter, on it, and he treated the question of the maintenance o our neutrality as one of a really subordinate nature. He said, August 27, 1806, without descending on this occasion so far as to insist, as we always have insisted, that there was a deficiency of energy in the maintenance of neutrality, you may remind Lord Stanley that, in the view which we have taken of the subject, the misconduct of the we have taken of the subject, the misconduct of the aggressors was a direct and legitimate part of belligerency, against which we have protested; and that the failure of her Majesty's government to prevent and counteract the aggressions of British subjects was equally traceable to the same unfortunate cause. The noble lord, in a despatch to Sir F. Bruce three months afterwards, answered Mr. Seward. He met his argument strongly and denied that recognition had been premature, and repudiated all liability for it, at the same time he offered arbitration upon the other questions which had hitherto been in dispute. Lord Stanley, writing to Sir F. Bruce, says:—on the other hand they are fully alive to the inconvenience which arises from the existence of unset-

had hitherto been in dispute. Lord Stanley, writing to Sir F. Bruce, says:—
on the other hand they are fully alive to the inconvenience which arises from the existence of unsettled claims of this character between two powerful and friendly governments. They would be glad to settle this question, if they could do so consistently with justice and national self-respect. With this view they will not be disinclined to adopt the principle of arbitration, provided that a fitting arbitrator can be found, and that an agreement can be come to as to the points to which an arbitration shall apply. Mr. Seward accepted the proposal. Writing to Mr. Adams on the 11th of January, 1867, he said:—"If her Majesty's government, for reasons satisfactory to them, should prefer the remedy of arbitration, the United States would expect to refer the whole controversy, first as it is found in the correspondence which has taken place between the two governments, with such further evidence and argument as eitner side may desire, without Imposing restrictions, conditions or limitation upon the umpire, and without waiving any principle or argument on either side. Lord Stanley, writing to Sir F. Bruce on the 19th of March, 1867, said, to such an extensive and unlimited reference Her Majesty's government amont consent, for this reason, among others, that it would admit and indeed compel the submission to the arbitration of the very question which I have already said they cannot agree to submit. The real matter in issue between the two governments, when kept apart from collateral considerations, is whether in the matters connected with the vesles ont of whose depredations the claims of American citizens have arisen the course pursued by the British government and by those who acted under its authority was such as would involve a moral responsibility on the part of the British government to make good either in whole or in part the losses of American citizens. The answer made by Mr. Sewarito this despatch was unfortunately not given in full in th

in the letter written by the noble lord to Sir Bruce. It was dated the 12th of August, 1867.

(At this point the transmission and reception of the report by the cable ceased.]

IRELAND.

"Seditions" Fenians Set Free-An Obdurate Orange Martyr.
DUBLIN, March 9, 1868.

Messrs. Fitzgerald, Doheny and Macarthy, arrested for seditious conduct, have been discharged from custody. Mr. W. Johnson, the Orange Secretary, refuses to

sceept the offer of release from his sentence of imprisonment on the terms proposed by the Lord Lieutenant.

FRANCE.

The Press Law Bill Passed-The Budget Exhibit. PARIS, March 9-Evening.

In the Corps Legislatif to-day the debate on the bill for the regulation of the public press closed, and the bill, as from time to time amended, was passed

expenditures, as estimated by M. Mague, the Minis

eccipts from ordinary sources...... 1,699,000,000 Total estimated receipts...... 1,792,000,000 Expenditures ordinary 1,627,000,000
Expenditures extraordinary 184,000,000 Total estimated expenditures

- AT 15 TIIRKEY.

Change of Cabinet and a Ministerial Crisis. LONDON, March 9, 1868. There has been a general change in the Turkish Cabinet. All the ministers have resigned except the Grand Vizier, Mehmed Emir-Alf Pasha, and others have been appointed to succeed them.

CHINA.

The Burlingame Mission-Au English Secre-

LONDON, March 9, 1868. Mr. J. McLeary Brown left the British Legation in China and was accredited to act as Secretary of Legation to Mr. Burlingame, on his mission for the Chinese government, with the full consent of the British Ambassador at Pekin, who endorsed his cre-

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Convention on the School Question Validity of the President's Signature. RALEIGH, March 9, 1868

The Reconstruction Convention to-day passed the article on education through its third reading, opening the doors of the university and the public schools without distinction of color to all, and compelling the attendance of all children for sixteen month upon the public schools when unable to be educated

otherwise.

An ordinance also passed its third reading incorporating the Northwestern Railroad Company, and authorizing it to build a railroad from High Point to the Virginia line via Salem, Mount Airy, &c.

A committee was appointed to investigate the validity of the constitution and ordinances signed by President Cowles, he being not a registered voter.

SOUTH CAROLINA..

The Convention-An Ordinance to Preven Backsliding Among the Radicals—Report of the Franchise Committee—Colored Nominees in the Field. CHARLESTON, March 9, 1868.

The Convention to-day adopted an ordinance comcelling all who voted for the constitution to support the regular nominees of the party.

The Convention refused to adopt the report of the Committee on Franchise, which provides that after 1875 every person coming of age shall be compelled to read and write. They agreed, however, that no person now disqualified shall hold office and that the Legislature shall not remove disability.

A number of negroes have been nominated for office. There is much excitement in the Convention over the candidates of both colors.

GEORGIA

The Convention-A New Qualification for Voters-General Grant and Foster Blodgett the Nominees of the Convention-Compromise Proposed among the Conservatives. ATLANTA, March 9, 1868

The Convention to-day adopted, by a vote of 78 to 46, a resolution requiring voters on the question of ratification to swear that they have attempted to dissuade any one from voting on that subject. General Grant and Foster Blodgett were nomi

nated for President and Vice President of the United States.

An anti-Bullock convention will be held to-night. There is a disposition on the part of the moderate republicans and democrats to compromise on a conservative man for Governor.

The Radical Nominating Convention-Foster Blodgett Nobody.
Augusta, Ga., March 9, 1868. A despatch from Atlanta says the nominating

Convention unanimously nominated General U. S. Grant for President, but no person for Vice President. Eighteen delegates were appointed to the Chicago Convention. Resolutions were unanimously passed endorsing the action of Congress in impeach-ing President Johnson.

MISSISSIPPI

General Gillem to Issue an Order for the En forcement of the Convention Tax Ordinance—The Education Question.

JACKSON, March 9, 1868. The Convention to-day adopted a resolution instructing the secretary to inquire by telegraph of of General Gillem when the order enforcing the payment of the tax to meet the expenses of the Convention will be promulgated. An official reply says the order will be issued to-morrow.

The report of the Committee on Public Education was taken up and six sections were adopted. To th fifth section, which provides that a school shall be maintained in each school district at least four months in each year, amendments to compel attend-ance, to provide separate schools for whites and blacks, and to say "schools shall be maintained," instead of "a school," were lost.

LOUISIANA.

The Convention Elects a Board of Register and Adjourns Sine Die.

NEW ORLEANS, March 9, 1868. The Convention to-day elected a Roard of Registers and then adjourned subject to the call of a quorum of its members, having been in session eighty-one days.

An effort was made to reconsider the resolution adopted Saturday, discontinuing the pay after that day, but it failed.

TENNESSEE.

The Election-Four Colored Men Elected in Memphis-Arrest of an Editor for Contempt

MEMPHIS, March 9, 1868. Among the officers elected on Saturday were four colored persons. Less than four hundred whites voted the radical ticket. It is said that a number of defeated candidates will contest the election of their

opponents.

John M. Campbell, local editor of the Avalonchs, was committed to jail to-day by Judge Hunter for contempt of the court.

Lafayette and Hardeman counties have gone democratic. The town of Bolivar gave only one vote for the republicans.

The Election in Williamson and Murfrees boro-Murder at Waverley.
NASHVILLE, March 9, 1868.

The proposition to subscribe stock to the Nashville and Pacific Railroad was defeated at the Saturday election. It was carried in Wilson county. The radical ticket is reported defeated. In Williamson and Murfreesboro the radical ticket, including three negroes, was elected.

James Brith was shot and killed near Wayerley, Tenn., a few days ago by an unknown party.

The wheat crop of Middle Tennessee promises to be very fine.

THE NEW DOMINION.

A Mother Charged with Poisoning ber Famil ly-American Involces.

TORONTO, March 9, 1868.
A woman named Mannion, residing in Ann street in this city, was arrested yesterday on suspicion of poisoning her family, consisting of her husband and three children. One of the children is dead and the others are not expected to recover.

The discount on American invoices for the ensuing week is twenty-eight per cent.

Appointment for Nova Scotia-Revival of Ship building in Quebec-A Government Bonus Proposed for Shipbuilders.

OTTAWA, March 9, 1868. The Official Gazette announces the appointment of Colonel Franklin as administrator of the government of Nova Scotia during the absence of Lieutenan Governor Doyle.

The revenue of the Dominton for February b with remarkable unanimity, the vote standing 242
affirmative to 1 negative.

The Ministerial budget for the ensuing fiscal year ending in 1859 was laid before the Corps Legislati folday. The following are the totals of receipts and

CALIFORNIA

The British Ship Viscata Ashore Outside San Francisco Hurbor-Avalanche near Cloo-Six Chinamen Killed P. Seven Locop otives

SAN FLANCISCO, March 8, 1888. The British iron ship Viscata, bound to Liverwith a full cargo of wheat, valued a with a full cargo of wheat, valued as \$90,000, went ashore last night just on the Golden Gate. A of the Cargo was thrown overboard. The

portion ... what we will be seen to control the control of the con

Double Blurder Near Auderson-Two Boys Killed in a Scuffle with a Desperado, Indianapolis, March 9, 1868.

A horrible double murder was committed near Anderson, Ind., Saturday afternoon. The murderer, George Stotler, went to the house of an old man named Eisnagle and requested the toan of a horse to attend a faneral. Being refused, a horse to attend a faneral. Being refused, he swore vengeance against the family, but went away. Some time during the evening he returned and commerced abasing the family, and was ordered to leave the bouse, which he refused to do. Mr. Eisnagle's sons, aged respectively sixteen and nineteen, undertook to eject him from the house, when a scuttle ensued, during which Stotler frew a pocket knife and stabbed William four times, penetrating the heart and killing him instantly. He then caught Issac and threw him on a bed and stabbed him in the heart, causing instant death. He next went into another room, where the old gertleman was lying on a bed, and attempted to stas him, but the old mas struck him with a piece of wood and broke the knife. He then left the house and fied to the woods, but was arrested yesterday, and is now in jail at Anderson. Stotler is said to be a desperate cha. raater. He was not intoxicated at the time of the muwder, but had been drinking.

FRESHETS IN THE WEST.

Rise in the Missouri and Kaw Rivers. Sr. Louis, March 9, 1868. The late rains have swollen the streams in North Missouri, so that many bridges have been mashed Missouri, so that many bridges have been seasons, away. Considerable other damage was done. The Missouri river has risen three feet at St. Joseph, indicating heavy rains along that stream northwia rd. Heavy rains also have fallen in Kansna, and the Ka wand other rivers in that State are much avoided to There is no doubt that navigation will be generally resumed to Northern ports in a few days.

Moving of Ice at Toledo, Okto. TOLEDO, March 9, 1868. The ice in the Maumee river, opposite this city; commenced moving at two o'clock this afternoon.

EUROPEAN MARKETS. THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, March 9—5 P. M.—Consols close at 93% for money and the account. American securities close at the following rates:—United States five-twenty bonds, 71%; Erisshares, 50%; Illinois Central, 80%.

FRANKPORT BOURSE.—FRANKPORT, March 9—5 P. M.—United States five-twenty bonds close at 75% for the old issue.

There is as yet no unusual flood, the channel having opened below the bridge. It is not probable any userious damage will result.

Frankfort Bourse.—Frankfort, March 9—5 P.
M.—United States five-twenty bonds close at 76% for
the old issue.

Liverfool. Cotton Market.—Liverfool. March
9.—The cotton market closed firm, though
scarcely so active. The quotations during the day
have been quite fluctuating. The following, however, are the closing prices of American descriptions:—Middling uplands on the spot, 10%d. a 10%d.;
middling uplands afloat, 10%d.; middling Orleans,
10%d. The sales have failen off considerably from
the estimate made at the opening, and have footed
up only 20,000 bales.

Liverfool. Birkadstuffs Market.—Liverfoos,
March 9—5 P. M.—The market is quiet and unchanged. Corn is active and higher at 43s. per quarter for new mixed Western. Wheat, 16s. per cental
for California white and 14s. 3d. for No. 2 red Western. Barley, 5s. 6d. per bushel. Oats, 4s. per
bushel. Peas, 46s. per 504 pounds. Flour, 37s. 6d.
per bbls. for Western canal.

Liverfool. Provisions Market.—Liverfool,
March 9—5 P. M.—The market is quiet and steady.
The provision market is duli and steady. Beef, 114s.
per bbl. for extra prime mess. Pork, 77s. per bbl. for
Eastern prime mess. Lard. 58s. 6d. per cwt. Cheese,
54s. per cwt. for the best grades of American, fine.
Bacon, 42s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

Liverfool. Produce Market.—Liverfool.,
March 9—5 P. M.—Sugar firm. The market opens
dull and steady. Sugar, 26s. 6d. per cwt. for Common North Carolina, and 11s. for medium. Turpentine, 34s. 6d. per cwt. Tallow, 44s. 6d. per cwt.
Whale oil, £36 per ton. Sperm oil, \$110 per ton.
Liverfool. Placeding.

Perrolletin Market.—Antwerp, March 9.—Petensor of the per por bill for trandars. thin oblong for feeding.

PETROLEUM MARKET.—ANTWERP, March 9.—Petroleum firmer at 43 francs per bbi, for standard

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS

Livernool, March 9.—The Great Western Steamship Company's steamer Manhattan, Captain Williams, which left New York February 26, arrived at liams, which left New York February 26, arrived at this port this morning.
SOUTHAMPTON, March 9.—The steamship Deutschland, Captain Wessels, of the North German Lloyd's, which left New York on the 27th uit., arrived at this port at about nine o'clock last evening. After the transfer of the English passengers and mails the Deutschland proceeded to Breinen.

QUEENSTOWN, March 9.—The steamship Palmyra, Captain Watson, of the Cunard line, which left New York on the 26th uit., arrived at this port at a late hour last evening.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.—Burnett's Coconine

Selling Off. Our Entire Stock Must be Sold

A. BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

There is a disease to which the doctors give many names, but which few of them understand. It is simply weakness—a breaking down of the vital forces. Whatever its causes (and they are innumerable), its symptoms are in the main the same. Among the most prominent are outreets laste tude, loss of appetite, loss of fissh and great menial degrees sion. Indigestion and a stomach cough are also frequently concomitants of this distressing state of body and mind. The common remark in relation to persons in such a condition is that they are consumptive. Now, what these unfortunates really want is vigor—vital strength; and as cortainly adversanceeds darkness they can recuperate those cortainly adversanceed to the state of t BRATED STOMACH BITTERS. It is as clear that a life reviving tonic is required in such cases as that the dying fame of an empty lamp requires to be revived with a new supply of oil. Perfectly pure and innocuous, containing nothing but the most genial vogetable extracts and combining the three grand elements of a stomachic, an alterative and a genial integrant, HOSTETTEE'S BITTERS are suitable to all constitutions, and are as applicable to the diseason and distuitines of the feebler sex as to those of men. New York office, 56 Dey street.

A. * * *-Diamonds and Watches Bought and money loaned on them by G. C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The Best in the world. The only perfect Dye.

A Thrust at Gas Companies.—Messrs. ElMORE & THORP have on practical exhibition at their rooms,
No. 146 Fulton street, "Smith's Patent Vapor Lamp," designed for lighting factories, stores and buildings of any kind,
and of great value as a cheap way for lighting towns and
cities. The apparatus is of the simplest possible kind, doing
away with both chimney and wick, and can be appled to any
room, in any position, and furnishes a beautiful light at oneeighth the cost of gas. This is an invention which interests
operation.

Before Using Any Sulphuretted Polson for your gray halr call and consult Dr. GRANDJEAN. Cure warranted. Astor place. Cristadoro's Hair Dye. The Best Ever

is known to be the sure and effectual remedy, the reach of all. For sale by all druggists at 25c., 50c. and 75c.

Diamond Rings and Pins for Sale by Geo.

Ont-Knox's Spring Style of Gents' Hats. Printing of Every Description Executed with neatness and despatch, and at lower rates than, closwhere, at the METROPOLITAN JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, 97 Nassau street.

Royal Havana Lottery. Prizes Paid in Gold. Information furnished. 1 de Niver. and all kinds of Gold and Sliver. Sliver. 15 Wall street, N. T. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 15 Wall street, N. T. Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hr.ir.—Beet quality Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing all colors, at, BATCHEL-OR's, 16 Bond agreet.

A .- Bazard & Caswell's Pure

COD LIVER OIL,

Bust in the works,

Manufactured on the sea shore by CASWELL, HAZARD

4 CO., under Fifth Avegue Hotel,